Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

POA LEMMONI, *n. sp.*—Among some grasses received from Mr. J. G. Lemmon, Sierra county, California, two years ago, was one which I have since distributed as *Poa Lemmoni*. Its characters may be given as follows:

POA LEMMONI.—Whole plant light green and somewhat glaucous, culms wiry, erect, 1 to 1½ feet high; radical leaves setaceous, involute, pungently pointed, slightly scabrous on the margin, 2 to 6 inches long; culm smooth, with about 3 leaves whose sheaths are longer than the internodes, the upper one sheathing the base of the panicle, the blades 2 to 3 inches long and setaceous; panicle contracted, one-third the length of the culm, or more, rays about in fives, unequal, from 1 to 4 inches long, and the longer ones twice as long as the internodes of the panicle, appressed, slightly scabrous; spikelets linear, on rather slender pedicels, 5 to 6 lines long, 7 to 9-flowered, the glumes small, the upper one two-thirds, the lower one about half the length of the lower palet, lanceolate and acutish; the lower palet narrow, linear, about 1 line in length, convex on the back and slightly compressed near the apex; very finely pubescent or minutely scabrous, obtuse or sometimes slightly acute, scarious at the tip, purplish on the margins.

This grass belongs to the genus *Schlerochloa*, P. DE B., which Dr. Gray places under *Glyceria*, but which Mr. Bentham includes in *Poa*. It differs from *Poa* chiefly in the linear spikelets and small unequal glumes.

The genus or section *Heleochloa*, FRIES., is essentially the same. The section *Atropis*, TRIN., as given in *Mem. Imp. Acad. Sciences, St. Petersburg*, 1836, "spikelets linear, lower glume less than half as long as the florets," would seem also to come under the same sub-division. But the California grass distributed by Bolander and others as *Atropis Californica*, MUNRO, has nearly equal glumes about as long as the florets, and the spikelets are much larger and broader.—GEO. VASEY, *Washington, December*, 8, 1877.

ADDENDA.—During the past season several new plants have been added to the Flora of Jefferson Co. The re-discovery of *Spermacoce glabra* has already been recorded in these pages. Among the additions are three very desirable species and we notice them briefly. *Martynia proboscidea*, Glox., was found this year well established on the river bank at Madison. The seeds were probably drifted down and deposited at the overflow in August, 1876. If the plant reappears next season we hope to make some observations on its insectivorous (?) habits.

Iris cristata, Ait., has established itself on the rocky banks of a creek near Hanover. No plants were found in bloom but the species is undoubted.

Ophioglossum vulgatum, L.—Four specimens in good fruit were secured this spring and numbers of sterile fronds were seen near the same locality.—B.

NELUMBIUM LUTEUM IN MICHIGAN.—In volume one, number four, Mr. Frank H. Tuthill, of Kalamazoo, says, "this plant is found 14 miles south of this place (Kalamazoo), and this, I believe, is its only station in our State where it flowers. It grows in a mill-pond, and hence must have been introduced after the country was settled." Two or three years ago, I received flowers and leaves which were said to have been taken from a natural pond called Indian Lake, situated some twelve miles south-east of Kalamazoo, or about eight miles south of Galesburgh. I have lately received a card from Mr. H. Dale Adams of the latter place, who speaks of the locality called Indian Lake. He also speaks of the mill-pond. Mrs. Adams once lived near this mill-pond, made in 1829. She thinks there was then a natural pond (now a part of the mill-pond), in which grew the *Nelumbium*. This plant is now found on one or more islands in the Detroit river, where an effort was made a few years ago to introduce it, though in some parts of the river it may be indigenous. It is quite abundant at Monroe, where it was known to the Indians a long time ago. It is plenty in the Maumee river in Toledo, Ohio.—W. J. BEAL, *Agricul. College, Lansing, Mich.*